



ROYAL EXCHANGE
ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

Incorporated A.D. 1720. Governor: Sir Neville Lubbock, K.C.M.G.

Head Office.

FIRE, LIFE, SEA,
Accidents, Motor Car,
Plate-Glass, Burglary,
Employers' Liability,
Fidelity Guarantees.

ANNUITIES.
SPECIAL TERMS
are granted in
cases where health
is impaired.

The Corporation is prepared to act as TRUSTEE and EXECUTOR.
Apply for full particulars of all classes of Insurance to the Secretary—
HEAD OFFICE: ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 44, Pall Mall, S.W.

FLOWERDEW & CO.,
COSTS DRAWN AND SETTLED (from papers alone, if necessary)
TRANSLATIONS OF NOTARIAL QUALITY.
VERBATIM LAW REPORTING.
Permanent Office Staff in each Department.
Head Offices: 14, BELL YARD, TEMPLE BAR, W.C.
Also at 11, Poultry and Salisbury House, E.C.
Telephones: Holborn 000 and Central 6150. Telegrams: "Flowerdew, London."

THE BRITISH LAW FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
5, LOTHBURY, LONDON, E.C.
(with Branches throughout the United Kingdom).
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL - £1,050,000 PAID-UP CAPITAL - £150,000
RESERVES - £265,000
General Manager—DAVID M. LINLEY. Secretary—T. WILLIAMS.
FIRE, LOSS OF PROFITS due to FIRE, WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION,
EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY, PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS,
BURGLARY, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, PROPERTY OWNERS' INDEMNITY, and
PLATE GLASS.
Gentlemen in a position to introduce Business are invited to undertake Agencies within
the United Kingdom. No Foreign Business undertaken.

LEGAL AND GENERAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.
10, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

THE
PERFECTED SYSTEM
OF
LIFE
ASSURANCE.

FREE, SIMPLE AND SECURE.

FUNDS - £7,500,000 INCOME - £1,024,000
NEW BUSINESS 1910 - £3,315,000 BUSINESS IN FORCE £27,713,000

TRUSTEES.

The Right Hon. The Earl of HALSBURY.
The Hon. Mr. Justice DEANE.
ROMER WILLIAMS, Esq., D.L., J.P.
CHARLES P. JOHNSON, Esq., J.P.
ROBERT YOUNGER, Esq., K.C.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman. ROMER WILLIAMS, Esq., D.L., J.P.
Deane, The Hon. Mr. Justice.
Farrer, Henry L., Esq.
Finch, Arthur J., Esq., J.P.
Pollett, John S., Esq., J.P.
Frere, John W. C., Esq.
Grant-Meeke, A., Esq., J.P. (Devises).
Haldane, Francis G., Esq., W.S.
Healey, Sir C. E. H. Chadwyck, K.C.B., K.C.
Deputy-Chairman. CHARLES P. JOHNSON, Esq., J.P.
Masterman, Henry Chauncy, Esq.
Mellor, The Right Hon. John W., K.C.
Bawle, Thomas, Esq.
Rider, Jno. E. W., Esq.
Saltwell, Wm. Henry, Esq.
Tweedie, E. W., Esq.
Younger, Robert, Esq., K.C.

REVERSIONS AND LIFE INTERESTS.—The Society lends in large or small amounts, and purchases at favourable prices.

The Solicitors' Journal and Weekly Reporter.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9, 1911.

* The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected contributions, and copies should be kept of all articles sent by writers who are not on the regular staff of the JOURNAL.

All letters intended for publication must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

Annual Subscription, 26s., by post 28s., half-yearly and quarterly in proportion.

Contents.

CURRENT TOPICS	749	OBITUARY	755
THE LIABILITY TO REPAIR SMALL HOUSES	752	LEGAL NEWS	756
REVIEWS	753	WINDING-UP NOTICES	756
POINTS TO BE NOTED	753	CREDITORS' NOTICES	756
NEW ORDERS, &c.	755	BANKRUPTCY NOTICES	757

Cases Reported this Week.

Rex v. Machardy	754
Rex v. Sarah Jones	754

Current Topics.

Solicitors to Public Departments.

THERE ARE comparatively so few offices open to solicitors that it is desirable to look sharply after the disposal of appointments to which solicitors are eligible. Recently at Birmingham the late Mr. JOHN MOORE-BAYLEY was successful in obtaining the appointment of District Registrar for Birmingham of the Probate Division, after, it was understood, some difficulty. That office is now vacated by his death, and it is very much to be hoped that representations may be made at once either by the President of the Law Society or by the Birmingham Law Society, or by both, as to the desirability of appointing a solicitor to the office. Such representations should, of course, be made before the appointment is disposed of, and we have an excellent illustration of their efficiency, when so made, in the letters of the late President of the Law Society to the heads of the Post Office and Customs Departments, the solicitorship to which is likely to shortly become vacant, indicating the desirability of appointing solicitors. The replies, in both cases, are stated to have been satisfactory.

That Long Pending Report.

WE ARE now within about a fortnight of the Annual Provincial Meeting of the Law Society, at which we were given to understand that, not only the Report of the Royal Commission on Land Transfer would come up for consideration, but the attack upon solicitors made by the Lord Chancellor in his recent extraordinary outburst would be indignantly refuted. On reference to the *Law Society's Gazette*, which reveals to members such of the doings of the Council as are considered proper to be made known, we find that the council met on the 7th, 14th, and 21st of July, and transacted business relative, among other matters, to the Whitechapel Art Exhibition, "and then adjourned for the Long Vacation." At the annual meeting on the 7th of July, the President did not refer to the report of the Committee, relative to the Royal Commission's Report, as likely to be shortly issued, and on inquiry at the office of the Society, on Wednesday, as to whether the above-mentioned report had been issued, the reply was that it had not. It seems, therefore, to be probable that the report will not appear before the Provincial Meeting. Considering that the Royal Commission's Report was published in February last, the interval of six months would seem to be sufficient to enable the Committee to make up its mind. There is an impression abroad that the real cause of delay is that one or two members are in favour of a weak-kneed report, but we have not heard that even they are prepared to humbly thank the Lord Chancellor for his admirable observations on the evil conduct of solicitors.

The Vacation Sittings.

IT WILL be seen, from the notice we publish elsewhere, that this week the vacation business is taken over by Mr. Justice LUSH. Whether there will be any relaxation of the stringency with which the phrase "such applications as may require to be immediately or promptly heard" has been interpreted, remains to be seen. It has for some time been stringently construed, and it appears probable that if this goes on, the sittings in court may ultimately be abolished. Learned gentlemen are appointed each year to report the proceedings before the Vacation Court, and each year the remark is the same—"nothing worth reporting." That is to say, questions of law involving much consideration do not, somehow or other, come before the Vacation Court. Now by section 28 of the Judicature Act, 1873, provision is to be made by rules of court for the hearing in London or Middlesex by judges of the High Court "of all such applications as may require to be immediately or promptly heard"; and accordingly, by R. S. C. ord. 63, r. 11, two of the judges of the High Court are to be selected for the hearing, during vacation, of all such applications as may require to be immediately or promptly heard. But the question of what applications "require to be immediately or promptly heard" is left to be decided by the vacation judge. He has usually furnished to him a certificate by counsel of urgency, but as this certificate is required to state the reasons for urgency, the learned judge is apt to think that he can estimate such reasons better than counsel. Counsel, after receiving a few snubs of this description, becomes cautious in giving his urgency certificate; and, moreover, he is not particularly desirous that an important question affecting his clients' rights should be decided by a judge who has not even a nodding acquaintance with the branch of law to which the question relates. Hence it comes about that the class of cases certified has become restricted. This is not, however, the only point on which the existing procedure fails to carry out the intention of the Legislature. It is not generally known that under the above-mentioned section 28 of the Judicature Act, 1873, provision is to be made by rules of court for the hearing in London or Middlesex by judges of the Court of Appeal of all such applications as may require to be immediately or promptly heard. We believe we are correct in stating that no provision has ever been made for the sitting of the Court of Appeal during the vacation. Has any interim order of a single judge of the Court of Appeal ever been made under section 52 of the Act of 1873?

Breaches of the Foreign Enlistment Act.

THE FOREIGN Enlistment Act, 1870, has not been heard of very much since the time of the Jameson expedition in South Africa. Presumably it is the provisions of this Act upon which the Government now rely in seizing the "Arizona" at Barrow and the "Foam Queen" in the Thames. It is rumoured—we do not know whether correctly—that the former was intended for the carriage of war material, and the latter was being fitted for the mounting of guns upon her decks. Warships, war material, and ammunition may of course lawfully be built and supplied in the British dominions for the use of foreign powers, and this is actually being done every day. But the provisions of section 8 of the Foreign Enlistment Act have to be borne in mind. It is an offence, punishable by fine and imprisonment, and forfeiture of the property in question, "if any person within Her Majesty's dominions . . . builds or agrees to build, or causes to be built, any ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe, that the same shall or will be employed in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any friendly State." It is likewise an offence, similarly punishable, if anyone "equips any ship" for the like purposes. The statutory penalties are not to be enforced if the owner of the ship takes proper steps for ensuring that she does not leave the country. Sections 23 and 24 confer power on the proper authorities to seize suspected ships, and any ship so seized may be detained until either condemned or released. Should the owner not be able to come to terms with the Government as to releasing the vessel, he may apply to the Court of Admiralty and obtain a formal adjudication one way or the

other. The Crown may also (though this is not expressly provided for) take steps to have the vessel condemned by the Court of Admiralty. One provision of section 23 is that "If the court be of opinion that there was not reasonable and probable cause for the detention, and if no such cause appear in the course of the proceedings, the court shall have power to declare that the owner is to be indemnified by the payment of costs and damages in respect of the detention." An appeal lies from the Court of Admiralty as in cases within its ordinary jurisdiction. The Act extends to the whole of the British dominions and "Court of Admiralty" is defined accordingly so as to include oversea Vice-Admiralty Courts. It will be remembered that one feature of the Jameson trial in 1896 was the difficulty of deciding whether the Bechuanaland Protectorate was to be regarded as part of the Queen's dominions or not.

Kent v. Fittall and the Forthcoming Revision Courts.

SOME OBSERVATIONS on the most recent of the cases of *Kent v. Fittall* were made in our issue of the 29th of July (*ante*, p. 679), and it is quite certain that at the forthcoming Revision Courts the most recent, as well as all the other cases which go by the name of *Kent v. Fittall*, will be the subject of much discussion among would-be voters and election agents, and will probably give some trouble to Revising Barristers. The latest case is No. 4 in the series. No. 1 came on in 1905, and appears to be reported only in the *Times Law Reports*—22 T. L. R. 63; like Nos. 2 and 4, *Kent v. Fittall*, No. 1, was carried from the Divisional Court to the Court of Appeal. The point decided was that the occupant of part of a house may be entitled to be placed on the register as an inhabitant occupier, and not merely as a lodger. Some 2,596 persons who claimed to be voters in Devonport were affected by this decision. The *ratio decidendi* of the decision was solely that the claimants did, as a matter of fact, occupy separate dwelling-houses within the meaning of the statutes, and were entitled to the household franchise; nothing turned on any question of the tenants being separately rated. It is important to notice this, in view of the result of case No. 4, and the composition of the two courts that decided Nos. 1 and 4 respectively is of some interest. No. 1 was decided by COLLINS, M.R., and ROMER and MATHEW, L.JJ. Case No. 2 is reported in (1908) 2 K. B. 933, and other series of reports, and relates solely to the question of the evidence upon which the Revising Barrister is entitled to rely in deciding upon the claims of "householders" who only occupy one or two rooms in a house. Case No. 3 is the only one of the four that did not get further than the Divisional Court. It is reported in (1909) 1 K. B. 215, and again relates only to the procedure to be followed by the Revising Barrister in dealing with these "latchkey" claims. Lastly comes No. 4, already referred to, a decision of the Court of Appeal—VAUGHAN-WILLIAMS, FLETCHER MOULTON, and BUCKLEY, L.JJ.—reported in 27 T. L. R. 79, 564. No one of the members of the Court that had decided No. 1 six years ago was a party to the decision of No. 4, and the two cases, though the question to be decided was the same, have decided it differently and on different grounds. In No. 1 the claimants were held to be entitled to the household or occupier franchise, on the ground that the landlord residing in the house had no right of control over the tenant's rooms. In No. 4 the claimants were held not to be so entitled, on the ground that they were not separately rated. Case No. 4 was brought into the courts in order to get a final decision as to the circumstances which amount in law to a giving up of control by the landlord. This question the Court of Appeal did not decide, and the only result of the case is that a decision has been given which—rightly or wrongly—is, in effect, in direct contradiction to the decision in 1905. Assuming that the more recent decision will, for the present at any rate, be the ruling decision, an occupier will not be entitled to claim his vote as such unless his premises are separately rated. This, of course, does not preclude the actual payment of rates by the landlord, as a matter of arrangement between the landlord and tenant. It is unfortunate that the only method of finally determining which of the two decisions of the Court of Appeal is correct is for the question to be considered by the Full

Court of six members of the Court of Appeal. No appeal in these registration cases lies to the House of Lords, for by section 14 of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1881, the decision of the Court of Appeal is "final and conclusive."

The Final Court of Appeal.

WE HAVE referred in previous issues to the not uncommon misconception of the functions of the House of Lords as a Final Court of Appeal which prevails in certain sections of the public at large, but we certainly were surprised to find that misconception apparently shared by Lord EVERSLEY (a nominal barrister-at-law) who recently occupied two columns of the *Times* with an attack on the Judicial Committee of the House of Lords for holding, in the case of *Johnson and Others v. O'Neill and Others* (27 T. L. R. 545) that the public have no legal right to fish in the waters of an inland non-tidal lake. He appears to think that the legal decisions of judges in matters of public right ought to depend, not on their view of what happens to be the law, but on their opinion as to what is desirable in the interests of the public. He also apparently considers that the Final Court of Appeal should apply democratic principles to the decision of such questions whenever there is a Liberal majority in the House of Commons—an extraordinary error as to the true functions of a court. In the particular case in question the first instance judge, and all the judges of the Irish Court of Appeal, had held that the right claimed by the public at large was one unknown to the law—a point really decided long ago in *Bristow v. Cormican* (3 App. Cas. 641). On appeal to the House of Lords, three judges took a different view, whereas four upheld the decision of the lower court and dismissed the appeal. Lawyers acquainted with the law of real property will probably be surprised to find that three judges could be persuaded to take the view of the minority; and certainly their names cannot be said to carry any special weight. Lord LOREBURN has made an upright and conscientious Lord Chancellor, but his practice at the bar was almost entirely confined to the Commercial Court, and he has never been regarded as an authority on questions so highly technical as those which arise from the law of incorporeal hereditaments. Lord SHAW is a Scots, not an English, lawyer; and Lord ROBSON's most ardent admirers have never claimed for him a profound understanding of legal subtleties. These were the judges who took the minority view. The opinion of the majority was expressed by Lord MACNAGHTEN, a great equity lawyer; by Lords HALSBURY and ASHBOURNE—both weighty authorities; and by Lord DUNEDIN, the President of the Scots Court of Session, who is unquestionably the most eminent of the present Scottish judges. We may also point out that the only one of the seven judges who had never been identified with partisan politics, Lord MACNAGHTEN, took the view which Lord EVERSLEY seems to consider an utterly indefensible betrayal of public rights. It is to be deeply regretted that a man of Lord EVERSLEY's character and experience in administration should have set in his haste the bad example of abusing our highest legal tribunal for adhering to principle, rather than bowing to public opinion.

"Final and Conclusive" Judgments.

THERE IS one difference between appeals to the House of Lords and appeals to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council which seems not to have been referred to in the recent discussions that have centred round the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill. When a statute of the United Kingdom says (as in the case of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1881) that the judgment of the Court of Appeal is to be "final and conclusive," the possibility of a further appeal to the House of Lords is precluded. But when a statute of one of the overseas dominions says the same thing about the judgments of any of the Dominions Courts, the possibility of a further appeal to the Privy Council is not precluded. Following the case of *In re Wi Matua's Will* (1908, A. C. 448), this doctrine is again illustrated in a case recently decided from Canada—*Canadian Pacific Railway v. Toronto Corporation* (1911, A. C. 461). In both these cases the prerogative of the Crown to grant leave to appeal to the King in Council was held not to be affected by local over-

sea legislation making decisions of the overseas courts final, and special leave to appeal was granted in each case by the Judicial Committee. If the proposed assimilation of procedure with respect to appeals from the United Kingdom and the overseas dominions is not to be carried out by statute, the Executive (so far as reforming the Judicial Committee is concerned) has the matter in its own hands, and can carry reform of procedure to any desired length. When—presumably by Order in Council—the rule as to no separate judgments being delivered in the Judicial Committee is abrogated in favour of the existing rule in the House of Lords, the opportunity might then be taken (if deemed desirable) of assimilating the procedure as to appeals. The prerogative of the Crown might possibly be surrendered where it conflicts with local legislation. But the value of an occasional appeal to the House of Lords on matters of great public interest is recognized by section 1 of the Criminal Appeal Act, 1907, and the principle might be extended to civil cases. If the House of Lords were empowered to grant special leave to appeal from the United Kingdom Courts, as the Judicial Committee now does in the case of the overseas courts, one barrier at least in the way of the complete amalgamation of the two final Appeal Courts would be removed. To extend the Crown's prerogative of granting special leave to the United Kingdom, instead of surrendering it in the case of the overseas dominions, would, however, require the authority of Parliament. The requisite authority might be inserted in the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill.

Costs against an Infant Co-respondent.

IN THE case of *Brockelbank v. Brockelbank and Borlase* (27 T. L. R. 569) a curious point of practice arose. The co-respondent, an infant, had not entered an appearance, and the question was raised whether an order for costs could be made against him. When an infant defends by guardian *ad litem*, as he does in all divisions of the High Court except the Divorce Court, it is settled practice that, on appearance, he can be hit in costs (*Lemprère v. Lange*, 12 Ch. D. 675) and *Woolf v. Woolf* (1899, 1 Ch. 343). No similar decision exists as to the case in which his guardian *ad litem* does not enter an appearance, or the case in which no guardian is appointed. Probably in such cases the court would not allow costs against an infant. But in the Divorce Court the rules permit an infant co-respondent to appear without a guardian *ad litem* (Divorce Rule 108). The President, accordingly, took the view that there could be no discrimination intended by the Rules between an infant and any other co-respondent, so that an order for costs could be made against him.

Provisional Valuations for the New Duties.

THE LAND UNION has issued a well-timed warning to landowners as to the provisional valuations which are now being served in considerable numbers throughout the country. The values shown are, they say, "intended to be the basis for levying all the new duties on land and property introduced by the Budget of 1909, and the avowed object of the valuation is the future nationalization of the land by means of the taxation of land values. Under these circumstances property owners are strongly advised to scrutinize carefully the valuations served upon them, as, after the expiration of sixty days, unless an objection is lodged, the values will be fixed against them for all time. Owners in doubt should communicate with their professional advisers, with the hon. secretary of any local branch of the Land Union, or with the secretary of that organization in London, at St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W."

At the opening of the sessions of the Central Criminal Court, says the *Evening Standard*, the Clerk of Arraignment read the new Commission of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery for the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court—the first issued to the Court since King George ascended the throne. In a long document couched in quaint, stiff phraseology, the Commission was directed to the Lord Mayor, the Lord Chancellor, the judges of the High Court (who were enumerated), the Dean of Arches, the Aldermen, the Recorder, Common Serjeant, and judges of the City of London Court.

The Liability to Repair Small Houses.

It is a well-settled rule at common law that the tenant of a house takes it, in the absence of express stipulation, in the condition in which it happens to be, and there is no liability on the landlord either to put it in repair at the commencement of the tenancy or to keep it in repair afterwards. Fraud apart, it was said in *Robbins v. Jones* (15 C. B. N. S. p. 246), "there is no law against letting a tumble-down house." It is, indeed, the duty of the intending tenant to make his own inquiries as to the condition of the premises, and, unless he makes other provision, he takes the house as it stands (*Chappell v. Gregory*, 34 Beav. 250). To avoid this result the tenant should have express stipulations as to the repair of the premises by the landlord introduced into the lease; but a collateral parol assurance on the part of the landlord that the premises are in a fit state for habitation, if intended to be the basis of the contract of letting, will amount both to a warranty and a condition, entitling the tenant, if the assurance proves to be incorrect, to repudiate the lease and to recover damages (*De Lassalle v. Guildford*, 1901, 2 K. B. 215); see *Bunn v. Harrison* (3 T. L. R. 146). The above rule only applies to unfurnished houses. As regards furnished houses, a distinction has been taken, though upon no intelligible principle, and there is an implied warranty by the landlord that the premises are reasonably fit for habitation at the commencement of the tenancy, though there is no undertaking that they shall so remain throughout the tenancy.

A statutory change in the rule was introduced by the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1885, s. 12, which has been repeated in the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, s. 75, and has received a great extension in the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909. The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, provides that in contracts for the letting of a house, or part of a house, for habitation for persons of the working classes, there shall be implied a condition that the house is at the commencement of the holding in all respects fit for human habitation; and it has been held that this statutory condition operates so as to enable the tenant both to repudiate the tenancy and to recover damages in the event of a breach of the condition (*Walker v. Hobbs & Co.*, 23 Q. B. D. 458). The phrase, "for habitation for persons of the working classes," is defined in the statute by reference to the limits for composition of rates under the Poor Rate Assessment and Collection Act, 1869, so that a house or part of a house is within the statute where it is let at a rent not exceeding in London £20, in Liverpool £13, in Manchester or Birmingham, £10, and elsewhere, £8; and by the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1903, contracting out was forbidden. This statutory obligation, it will be observed, refers only to the condition of the premises at the commencement of the tenancy.

Section 14 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, adds a similar provision of a more extensive character. It runs as follows:—

"In any contract made after the passing of this Act for letting for habitation a house or part of a house at a rent not exceeding—

- (a) in the case of a house situate in the administrative county of London, £40;
- (b) in the case of a house situate in a borough or urban district with a population, according to the last census, for the time being of 50,000 or upwards, £26;
- (c) in the case of a house situate elsewhere, £16;

there shall be implied a condition that the house is at the commencement of the holding in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation, but the condition aforesaid shall not be implied when a house or part of a house is let for a term of not less than three years upon the terms that it be put by the lessee into a condition reasonably fit for occupation, and the lease is not determinable at the option of either party before the expiration of that term."

The limits of rental value in this later statute constitute a considerable advance on those in the Housing of the Working

Classes Act, 1890, and *prima facie* the proper course would have been to repeal the earlier provision and to treat the provision just quoted as a substituted enactment. But there are, in fact, substantial differences between the two enactments, and perhaps there was a definite intention on the part of the Legislature to have both sections in operation. As just stated, the Housing of the Working Classes Act forbids contracting out. There is no such provision in the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, and indeed, the possibility of such a provision is excluded by the words at the end of section 14 of the later enactment. There is to be no implied condition where the term is not less than three years, and the lessee undertakes to put the premises into habitable condition, and where the term is not determinable within three years. The latter provision is not very intelligible, since if the term is determinable within three years, there may apparently be both a statutory obligation on the landlord to put in repair, and a like contractual obligation on the part of the tenant.

The effect of section 14 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, is to extend the statutory condition of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, to small houses generally, whether they are suitable for working people or no. The limit of £40 in London includes a great number of houses which were not within the earlier provision. It is singular, therefore, that section 15, which introduces a statutory obligation to keep in repair, has for its marginal note "Condition as to keeping houses let to persons of the working classes in repair." We cannot say whether these clauses received any real consideration as they were passing through Parliament or no. The main interest of the Bill lay in Part II., which dealt with town planning, and it is quite possible that Part I., which is entitled "Housing of the Working Classes," went through as a mere departmental measure, making only necessary alterations in the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890. But whether the Legislature knew what was being done or not, section 14 carried the statutory condition as to premises being in a fit state for habitation beyond working class dwellings, and section 15 introduced a completely new provision as to keeping premises in repair.

Section 15, sub-section 1, runs:—"The last foregoing section shall, as respects contracts to which that section applies, take effect as if the condition implied by that section included an undertaking that the house shall, during the holding, be kept by the landlord in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation." By the subsequent sub-sections the landlord or the local authority, or their agents authorized in writing, may enter the premises on giving twenty-four hours' notice to the tenant, to view the state thereof; and if the local authority consider that the statutory undertaking is not complied with, they may serve notice on the landlord specifying and requiring him to execute the necessary works. The landlord has the option of closing the house, but if he neither exercises this option nor executes the works, the local authority may execute the works and recover the expenses from him.

Thus, up to a limit of £40 a year in London, £26 in towns of 50,000 inhabitants, and £16 elsewhere, there is now a statutory condition that the premises are fit for habitation at the commencement of the tenancy, and a statutory undertaking by the landlord that they shall be kept so during the tenancy. But neither as to the condition nor as to the undertaking is there apparently any prohibition against contracting out, such as exists in regard to the statutory condition under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890. The existence at the same time of section 75 of this latter Act and sections 14 and 15 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, seems to introduce needless confusion into the matter, and in the future it will be convenient if these provisions are further considered and embodied in a single statute.

We understand that, in the course of repairing the road in Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, an old well was discovered in the middle of the road opposite No. 6, Stone Buildings. Possibly this may be a remnant of the dwellings or chambers on the site before the erection of the chambers and former public offices now lining either side of Stone Buildings.

Reviews.

Mortgages.

THE LAW OF MORTGAGE AND OTHER SECURITIES UPON PROPERTY. By the late WILLIAM RICHARD FISHER, Barrister-at-Law. SIXTH EDITION. By ARTHUR UNDERHILL, M.A., LL.D., and ARTHUR COLE, B.A., Barristers-at-Law. Butterworth & Co.

The new edition of this standard work, which appears under the same chief editorship as the last edition, naturally does not contain so much change or so many additions as characterized the last edition, published in 1897. That had to overtake the subjects of mortgage debentures, mortgages of *choses in action*, and mortgages by limited owners, while the portion dealing with bills of sale had to be practically rewritten. This was so well done that little more is required in the present edition beyond bringing the decisions down to date. And throughout the book the cases and statutes have been usually added with accuracy and neatness.

The editions previously to the last were characterized by a lack of facility of reference, which constituted a rather serious drawback to the practical utility of the book. Much was done in the last edition to supply this defect by rearrangement of matter, sub-division, analyses at the heads of chapters, marginal notes, and enlargement and rearrangement of the index; but we think that in places more assistance in this direction might be afforded by the analyses in the present edition. And is there any necessity to adhere to the division of the work into numbered paragraphs, involving the necessity of inserting the words "References are to paragraphs" at the head of each page of the index? The result is that the reader has to hunt for the reference in the index through a numbered paragraph which may extend over more than one page. The index also here and there requires revision. To take only two instances, under "Costs" we find the sub-heading "Mortgagee, trust money, mortgage of," and under "Tacking," "charge where intended rule applies"—which are not very intelligible.

The important decision in *Robbins v. Whyte* (1906, 1 K. B. 125), which is frequently overlooked, is apparently only mentioned, at p. 463, in the words "A surrender of such a lease [i.e., a lease granted by a mortgagor in possession under the statutory power], cannot effectively be made to the mortgagor without the joinder of the mortgagee." A little more explicitness and fuller explanation would be desirable here. We have not discovered any mention of the decisions before the Conveyancing Act, 1881, on the question when the mortgage estate passed by a general devise. Although this question seldom occurs now-a-days, it does occasionally occur, and completeness requires that it should be noticed.

Announcements.

MESSRS. STEVENS & SONS (Limited) announce, among the more important works to be issued by them during the coming season, new editions of the following works:—

Brooke's Treatise on the Office and Practice of a Notary. Seventh Edition. By James Cranstoun, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.—**Browne and Theobald's Law of Railway Companies.** Fourth Edition. By J. H. Balfour Browne, Esq., K.C., and Hamilton Conacher, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.—**Burge's Colonial Law.** By A. Wood Renton, Esq., Puisne Judge, Ceylon, and G. G. Phillimore, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Vol. 4.—**Chitty's Forms of Civil Proceedings in the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice and on Appeal therefrom.** Fourteenth Edition. By T. W. Chitty, Esq., a Master of the Supreme Court, Herbert Chitty, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and P. E. Vizard, Esq., of the Central Office.—**Lowndes' Law of General Average, English and Foreign.** Fifth Edition. By E. L. de Hart, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and G. R. Rudolf, Esq., Average Adjuster.—**Pollock's Law of Torts.** Ninth Edition. By the Author.—**Seton's Forms of Judgments and Orders.** Seventh Edition. By Arthur Robert Ingpen, Esq., K.C., and F. T. Bloxam, Esq., a Registrar of the Supreme Court.

MESSRS. STEVENS & HAYNES announce for early publication new editions of Hanson's Death Duties and Taswell-Langmead's Constitutional History.

Books of the Month.

Gas and Water.—Michael and Will on the Law relating to Gas and Water. Sixth Edition. By JOSHUA SCHOLEFIELD, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Butterworth & Co.

Local Government.—Questions and Answers from the "Justice of the Peace," connected with Local Government Public Health, Poor Law, Poor Rate, Licensing and the General Duties of

Magistrates, 1897-1909, revised and modified as rendered necessary by subsequent Legislation and Decisions. Editor, KENNETH M. MACMORRAN, M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law; Assistant Editors, R. E. WILLCOCKS, Barrister-at-Law, and H. W. GUTHRIE, Solicitor. Office of the "Justice of the Peace"; Shaw & Sons.

Fire Insurance.—The Law relating to Fire Insurance. By A. W. BAKER WELFORD and W. W. OTTER-BARRY, Barristers-at-Law. Butterworth & Co.

Statutes.—Chitty's Statutes of Practical Utility arranged in Alphabetical and Chronological Order. With Notes and Indexes. The Sixth Edition. By W. H. AGGS, M.A., LL.M., Barrister-at-Law. Vol. II., "Canals" to "Copyholds." Sweet & Maxwell (Limited); Stevens & Sons (Limited).

Stamps.—The Stamp Laws, being the Stamp Acts of 1891, with the Acts amending and extending the same, and Notes of the Decided Cases; also an Introduction and an Appendix containing Tables showing the Comparison with the Antecedent Law. By Sir NATHANIEL J. HIGHMORE, Barrister-at-Law. Third Edition. Stevens & Sons (Limited).

Liquidators, Trustees and Receivers.—The Rights and Duties of Liquidators, Trustees and Receivers. By D. F. DEL'HOSTE RANKING, M.A., LL.D. Tenth Edition (revised and enlarged), price 12s. 6d. net. H. Foulks Lynch & Co.

Ecclesiastical Law.—Church Law, being a Concise Dictionary of Statutes, Canons, Regulations and Decided Cases affecting the Clergy and Laity. By BENJAMIN WHITEHEAD, B.A., Barrister-at-Law. Third Edition. Stevens & Sons (Limited).

Working Class Housing and Town Planning.—The Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 1890-1909, and Town Planning, annotated and explained; together with the Statutory Rules and Forms. By CHARLES E. ALLAN, M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, assisted as to the Practice by FRANCIS J. ALLAN, M.D., D.P.H. Third Edition. Butterworth & Co.; Shaw & Sons.

Mercantile Law.—Stevens' Elements of Mercantile Law. Fifth Edition. By HERBERT JACOBS, B.A., Barrister-at-Law. Butterworth & Co.

Income Tax and Inhabited House Duty.—Income Tax and Inhabited House Duty, Law and Cases. A Practical Exposition of the Law for the use of Income Tax Officials, Solicitors, Accountants, &c. By W. E. SNELLING, of the Inland Revenue Department. Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons (Limited).

Partnership.—Partnership Law. By D. F. DE L'HOSTE RANKING, M.A., LL.D., and ERNEST EVAN SPICER, F.C.A., and ERNEST C. PEGLER, F.C.A. Price 6s. net. H. Foulks Lynch & Co.

Shipmasters.—Hints on the Legal Duties of Shipmasters. By BENEDICT W. GINSBURG, M.A., LL.D. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law. Third Edition, thoroughly revised. Price 5s. Charles Griffin & Co. (Limited).

Private Limited Companies.—The Promotion and Accounts of a Private Limited Company. By M. WEBSTER JENKINSON, F.C.A. Gee & Co. (Limited).

The Law Magazine and Review.—August 1911. Jordan & Sons (Limited).

Bankruptcy and Company Liquidation.—Time Tables of some of the Principal Matters in connection with Bankruptcy and Deeds of Arrangement, and some of the Steps in a Company Liquidation. Gee & Co. (Limited).

Points to be Noted.

Practice.

Commitment for Debt—Personal Service of Order.—When a person owes money under an order of a competent court, and a judgment summons is taken out against him, the summons must be personally served upon him. But when a committal order is made on the summons he may be committed without personal service of the committal order.—*HAYDON v. HAYDON* (C. A., March 14) (1911, 2 K. B. 191).

County Court—Counterclaim—Joinder of Defendants.—By order X. rule 22, of the County Court Rules, 1903, a defendant setting up a counter claim "which raises questions between himself and the plaintiff along with any other person" may add that person as a defendant to the counterclaim. But if the causes of action against the two defendants to the counterclaim are alternative and

inconsistent, and not joint, the rule does not apply.—TIMES COLD STORAGE COMPANY v. LOWTHER & BLANKLEY (K. B. Div. Ct., March 31) (55 SOLICITORS' JOURNAL, 442; 1911, 2 K. B. 100).

County Court—Deputy—Registrar.—A county court judge may, by section 18 of the County Courts Act, 1888, appoint a barrister of at least seven years' standing as his deputy; and by section 92 the registrar may, on the application of the parties and by leave of the judge, determine claims for not more than £2. These are the only conditions under which the registrar, or any one else but the judge, can determine cases; for, apart from legislation, no consent of the parties, or leave of the judge, can confer a judicial office.—MCINALLY v. BLACKLEDGE (K. B. Div. Ct., April 6) (1911, 2 K. B. 432).

County Court—Judgment Debt—Time of Issuing Garnishee Summons.—By order XXVI, rule 1, of the County Court Rules, 1903, a judgment creditor may obtain the issue of a garnishee summons upon lodging with the registrar an affidavit of judgment stating that the judgment or order "is still unsatisfied." But, if the judge has given time for payment of the judgment debt, the garnishee proceedings cannot be commenced until after that time has expired.—WHITE, SON & PILL v. STENNINGS (C. A., April 11) (55 SOLICITORS' JOURNAL, 441; 1911, 2 K. B. 418).

CASES OF LAST SITTINGS. Court of Criminal Appeal.

REX v. SARAH JONES. 18th August.

CRIMINAL LAW—PLEADING—INDICTMENT—PROCURATION—"GIRL OR WOMAN UNDER TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE"—MEANING OF—CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT, 1885 (48 & 49 VICT. c. 69), s. 2 (1).

By section 2 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1885: "Any person who procures or attempts to procure any girl or woman under twenty-one years of age, not being a common prostitute or of known immoral character, to have unlawful carnal connexion either within or without the Queen's Dominions with any other person or persons shall be guilty of a misdemeanour. An indictment under this sub-section charged the defendant with the procuration of a "girl" without stating her age or stating that she was "under twenty-one years of age."

Held, that the indictment was good, and that the words in the sub-section "under twenty-one years of age" qualify the word "woman" only and not the word "girl."

Case stated by Bray, J., for the consideration of the Court of Criminal Appeal. The facts appear sufficiently from the head-note. The appellant was not defended by counsel at his trial.

Lord ALVERSTONE, C.J., delivered the judgment of the court (Lord ALVERSTONE, C.J., DARLING and HAMILTON, JJ.) as follows: The point raised on this appeal was not raised by or on behalf of the appellant at any stage of the trial until Bray, J., who tried the case, when he came to sum up, looked at the indictment and saw there were no words in the indictment containing any allegation as to the age of the girl, M—B—. And it is suggested that the indictment is bad because the offence under section 2 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1885, is that of procuring "any girl or woman under twenty-one years of age," &c. It appears that in section 49 of the Offences Against the Person Act, 1861, the older section, which was repealed by the Act of 1885, the words were: "Whosoever shall by false pretences, false representations, or other fraudulent means, procure any woman or girl under the age of twenty-one years to have illicit carnal connexion with any man . . ." We think that those responsible for the drafting of the Act of 1885 had a little more common sense than those who drafted the older statute. It is plain that these words "under twenty-one years of age" are only required to govern the later word "woman." Some women at the age of eighteen are for all purposes women in appearance, development and natural condition. In such a case the prosecution must shew that the woman who has been procured is under the age of twenty-one years. It appears that the age of the girl in this case was seventeen years, and there are no merits in the point that has been argued before us. The appeal, therefore, will be dismissed.—COUNSEL, Herbert; Gaskell. SOLICITORS, The Registrar of the Court of Criminal Appeal; The Director of Public Prosecutions.

[Reported by C. G. MORAN, Barrister-at-Law.]

REX v. MACHARDY. 29th July and 18th August.

CRIMINAL LAW APPEAL—SPECIAL VERDICT—GUILTY OF THE ACT, BUT INSANE—"CONVICTION ON INDICTMENT"—RIGHT OF APPEAL—TRIAL OF LUNATICS ACT, 1883 (46 & 47 VICT. c. 38), s. 2—CRIMINAL APPEAL ACT, 1907 (7 ED. 7, c. 23), s. 3.

A prisoner who had been found by a jury to have been guilty of the act or omission charged against him, but to have been insane so as not to be responsible according to law for his actions at the time when he did the act or made the omission has, under section 2 (1) of the Trial of Lunatics Act, 1883, been convicted on indictment within the mean-

ing of section 3 of the Criminal Appeal Act, 1907, and therefore has a right of appeal against that part of the verdict which finds him guilty of the act or omission charged against him.

But he has no right of appeal against that part of the verdict which finds him to have been insane. *Rex v. Ireland* (1910, 1 K. B. 654) considered, explained, and approved by a court of five judges (Lord Alverstone, C.J., Lawrence, Phillimore, Pickford, and Hamilton, JJ.).

The appellant was indicted at Lancaster Assizes, before Lush, J., under section 2 of the Malicious Injuries to Property Act, 1861 (24 & 25 VICT. c. 97), for unlawfully and maliciously setting fire to a dwelling-house, a person being within. The jury, acting under section 2 (1) of the Trial of Lunatics Act, 1883, found that the appellant was guilty of the act charged against him, but that he was insane at the time of its commission. Lush, J., thereupon ordered him to be detained as a criminal lunatic during His Majesty's pleasure. On the appeal against this verdict and sentence, on the 17th and 18th of July, 1911, before Lord Alverstone, C.J., Pickford and Avory, JJ., the question arose whether an appeal lay against the finding of the jury that the appellant was insane. The court reserved judgment, and on the 24th of July intimated that the case should be re-argued before five judges, and that they wished the case of *Rex v. Ireland* (1910, 1 K. B. 654) to be re-argued. The appeal was re-argued on the 29th of July. By section 3 of the Criminal Appeal Act, 1907: "A person convicted on indictment may appeal under this Act to the Court of Criminal Appeal."

By section 2 (1) of the Trial of Lunatics Act, 1883: "Where in any indictment or information any act or omission is charged against any person as an offence, and it is given in evidence on the trial of such person for that offence that he was insane so as not to be responsible according to law for his actions at the time when the act was done or omission made, then, if it appears to the jury before whom such person is tried that he did the act or made the omission charged, but was insane as aforesaid at the time when he did or made the same, the jury shall return a special verdict to the effect that the accused was guilty of the act or omission charged against him, but was insane as aforesaid at the time when he did the act or made the omission." By sub-section 2: "Where such special verdict is found the court shall order the accused to be kept in custody as a criminal lunatic in such place and in such manner as the court shall direct until [His] Majesty's pleasure shall be known."

Lord ALVERSTONE, C.J., delivered the written and considered judgment of the court as follows: "In the opinion of the majority of the court, this appeal should be dismissed. The appellant was indicted on a charge of arson under section 2 of 44 & 45 VICT. c. 97. The jury found a verdict in accordance with the Trial of Lunatics Act, 1883, that the appellant was guilty, but insane at the time, so as not to be responsible according to law. In the case of *Rex v. Ireland* (1910, 74 J. P. 206; 1910, 1 K. B. 654) this court decided that an appeal can be brought under the Criminal Appeal Act, 1907, against such a verdict. Argument was addressed to the court on behalf of the Crown as to whether this decision was correct. In the opinion of the court it was, the appellant having been convicted on indictment within the meaning of section 3 of the Criminal Appeal Act, 1907, and the finding of the jury that he was guilty of the act charged against him is a conviction. The prisoner is detained under an order following that verdict, and if the view taken in *Rex v. Ireland* (supra) is not correct, although the finding of the jury as to the guilt of the prisoner might have been the result of the admission of improper evidence or of gross misdirection, there would be no appeal. The court has now to consider whether, assuming the case of *Rex v. Ireland* (supra) to be correctly decided, an appeal lies against the finding of the jury that the appellant was insane, and whether in fact that part of the finding is a part of the conviction against which an appeal lies. In the opinion of the court, it is not. It is a finding of the jury in aid of the prisoner and in his relief. Under the statute they found him guilty of the act or omission charged against him, but that he was insane when he did the act or made the omission. It is doubtful whether it can be successfully contended that the finding negatives any essential ingredient of the offence, but, even assuming that it does, it is not, in the opinion of the court, a part of the conviction, but a special verdict of the jury in relief of the prisoner. In the opinion of the court, this view is supported by the terms of section 5 (4) of the Criminal Appeal Act, 1907, which allows the court, even in the case of a man convicted and sentenced in the ordinary way, to find that he was insane, and to make an order under the Act of 1883. The detention of the prisoner under the Act of 1883 is not a part of the conviction, but is the result of a statutory provision as to how a person found insane by such a special verdict shall be dealt with. For these reasons the court is of opinion that there is no appeal against the part of a special verdict under the Act of 1883 which finds the prisoner to be insane.—COUNSEL, for the appellant, Bodkin and McKeever; for the Crown, A. J. Lawrie. SOLICITORS, The Registrar of the Court of Criminal Appeal; The Director of Public Prosecutions.

[Reported by C. G. MORAN, Barrister-at-Law.]

A will was, says the *Evening Standard*, recently found in the lining of an old hat which a Jew pedlar gave away on his death-bed. Under this will Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, has received £4,972 from the estate of the deceased, who was treated in the hospital when a poor man, and who died leaving a fortune of £12,000.

New Orders, &c.

High Court of Justice.

LONG VACATION, 1911.

NOTICE.

During the Vacation up to and including Wednesday, the 11th of October, all applications "which may require to be immediately or promptly heard," are to be made to the Hon. Mr. Justice Lush.

COURT BUSINESS.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Lush will, until further notice, sit in King's Bench Court IX., Royal Courts of Justice, at 11 a.m. on Wednesday in every week, commencing on Wednesday, the 6th of September, for the purpose of hearing such applications of the above nature as, according to the practice in the Chancery Division, are usually heard in Court.

No case will be placed in the judge's paper unless leave has been previously obtained, or a certificate of counsel that the case requires to be immediately or promptly heard, and stating concisely the reasons, is left with the papers.

The necessary papers, relating to every application made to the Vacation Judges (see notice below as to Judge's Papers), are to be left with the cause clerk in attendance, Chancery Registrars' Office, Room 136, Royal Courts of Justice, before 1 o'clock two days previous to the day on which the application is intended to be made. When the cause clerk is not in attendance, they may be left at Room 136, under cover, addressed to him, and marked outside Chancery Vacation Papers, or they may be sent by post, but in either case so as to be received by the time aforesaid.

URGENT MATTERS WHEN JUDGE NOT PRESENT IN COURT OR CHAMBERS.—Application may be made in any case of urgency, to the judge, personally (if necessary), or by post or rail, prepaid, accompanied by the brief of counsel, office copies of the affidavits in support of the application, and also by a minute, on a separate sheet of paper, signed by counsel, of the order he may consider the applicant entitled to, and also an envelope, sufficiently stamped, capable of receiving the papers, addressed as follows:—"Chancery Official Letter: To the Registrar in Vacation, Chancery Registrars' Office, Royal Courts of Justice, London, W.C."

On applications for injunctions, in addition to the above, a copy of the writ, and a certificate of writ issued, must also be sent.

The papers sent to the judge will be returned to the registrar.

The address of the judge for the time being acting as Vacation Judge can be obtained on application at Room 136, Royal Courts of Justice.

CHANCERY CHAMBER BUSINESS.—The chambers of Justices Joyce and Eve will be open for vacation business on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday in each week, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

KING'S BENCH CHAMBER BUSINESS.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Lush will, until further notice, sit for the disposal of King's Bench business in the judge's chambers at 11 a.m. on Tuesday and, if necessary, also on Thursday in every week, commencing on Tuesday, the 12th of September.

PROBATE AND DIVORCE.—Summonses will be heard by the registrar, at the Principal Probate Registry, Somerset House, every day during the vacation at 11.30 (Saturdays excepted).

Motions will be heard by the registrar on Wednesdays, the 13th and 27th of September, at the Principal Probate Registry, at 12.30.

Decrees will be made absolute on Wednesdays, the 6th, 20th and 27th September.

All papers for motions and for making decrees absolute are to be left at the Contentious Department, Somerset House, before 2 o'clock on the preceding Friday.

The offices of the Probate and Divorce Registries will be opened at 11 and closed at 3 o'clock, except on Saturdays, when the offices will be opened at 10 and closed at 1 o'clock.

JUDGE'S PAPERS FOR USE IN COURT.—Chancery Division.—The following papers for the Vacation Judge are required to be left with the cause clerk in attendance at the Chancery Registrars' Office, Room 136, Royal Courts of Justice, on or before 1 o'clock, two days previous to the day on which the application to the judge is intended to be made:—

1. Counsel's certificate of urgency or note of special leave granted by the judge.
2. Two copies of writ and two copies of pleadings (if any), and any other documents shewing the nature of the application.
3. Two copies of notice of motion.
4. Office copy affidavits in support, and also affidavits in answer (if any).

N.B.—Solicitors are requested when the application has been disposed of to apply at once to the judge's clerk in court for the return of their papers.

The Earl of Halsbury celebrated his 86th birthday on Monday. He is stated to be in excellent health, and is staying in North Devon.

Obituary.

Mr. J. Moore-Bayley.

Mr. John Moore-Bayley, solicitor, of Birmingham, died on Tuesday last at the age of 53 years. He was the son of Mr. J. T. Bayley, solicitor, of Wednesbury. He was educated at Sutton Coldfield, and was articled to the late Mr. William Barber, of Birmingham. He was admitted in July, 1880, and at first practised on his own account in Waterloo-street, Birmingham, but later acquired the business of Unett, Page & Fisher. For some time he practised under the name of Unett, Moore-Bayley & Co., but eventually changed the title of the firm to Moore-Bayley & Co. He was a keen lawyer, with a thorough knowledge of commercial law, and gradually built up an extensive and lucrative practice in Birmingham and London. Latterly he was in partnership with Mr. R. H. H. Creak and Mr. J. Moore-Bayley, jun. Only a few months ago he was appointed Registrar of the Birmingham District Probate Registry. Mr. Moore-Bayley was identified at various times with many public matters. From 1893 to 1897 he was a member of the Birmingham Town Council, but his interest, says the *Birmingham Daily Post*, chiefly centred in the social work accomplished by the Rowton House, which through his initiative was erected and carried on on the lines of the Rowton Houses in London, the idea being that it should afford cheap lodgings for respectable working men who could not pay more than a modest sum, but whose circumstances were such that it was desirable they should not be compelled to seek refuge in the common lodging-houses. Mr. Moore-Bayley entered upon this phase of work with whole-hearted enthusiasm, and his appeal to the leading citizens was well responded to. A limited company was formed to carry out the project of building a Rowton House in Birmingham, with Mr. Moore-Bayley as chairman, and her Royal Highness Princess Christian came to Birmingham to open the building. The new venture was very successful; at times the number of residents for the night has risen to 700 and 800. Mr. Moore-Bayley was a strong Conservative of independent views, and at times took an active part in Birmingham politics.

Legal News.

Changes in Partnerships, &c.

Dissolution.

CHARLES WALTER ODDIE, HOR. NORMAN MACLEOD SINCLAIR, JOHN FRIEND ROWLATT, CHARLES HOPE WILLES JOHNSON, and HENRY BENNETT GRIBBLE, solicitors and Parliamentary agents (Gribble, Oddie, Sinclair, Rowlatt, and Johnson), 38, Bedford-row, London; and at 19, Abingdon-street, Westminster, under the style or firm of Torr & Co. August 31. The said Norman Macleod Sinclair, John Friend Rowlatt, and Charles Hope Willes Johnson, will in future practise under the style or firm of Torr & Co. [*Gazette*, Sept. 1.]

CHARLES PLUMPTRE JOHNSON, EDWARD MIDDLETON JOHNSON, LOFTUS SIDNEY LONG, and CECIL STUART RAYMOND-BARKER, solicitors (Johnsons, Long & Co.), 9, New-square, Lincoln's-inn. August 31. [*Gazette*, Sept. 1.]

CECIL WILLIAM DUNN and ROBERT WALLIS SEWARD, solicitors (S. B. Cohen and Dunn), Audrey House, Ely-place, London. August 31. The said Cecil William Dunn will continue to practise at the above address under the style or firm of S. B. Cohen, Dunn & Co. The said Robert Wallis Seward will in future practise in his own name at 26, Theobald's-road, London. [*Gazette*, Sept. 1.]

JOHN HENRY BANTOFT and CHARLES BURNLEY BAILEY, solicitors (Haigh, Bantoft and Bailey), Selby. August 31. [*Gazette*, Sept. 5.]

JAMES ARTHUR ELLIOTT and FRANK ELLIOTT, solicitors (Elliott & Elliott), Manchester. July 30, 1910. [*Gazette*, Sept. 5.]

General.

A correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says that Judge Sander, of St. Louis, has decided that chickens are within the laws punishing drunkenness. This extraordinary ruling arose out of a case in which a man named Harry De Lary was arrested on a charge of drunkenness. At the time of his arrest De Lary was in possession of a live chicken, which, according to the police evidence, was also under the influence of drink. Accordingly, De Lary had to face the second charge of "cruelty to animals" for giving it intoxicating liquor. The prisoner explained that he was on his way home with the chicken when he called at a public-house and ordered a glass of soda water. The chicken, which was under his arm, reached out and drank some of it, and it occurred to him to see whether it would drink beer. The chicken did, and he then tried it with whisky—again with success. There was a legal wrangle as to whether a chicken came under the heading of "animals," but, after consulting Webster's Dictionary, Judge Sanders decided that it did, and that permitting it to partake of intoxicating liquors came under the heading of cruelty. He accordingly fined De Lary five dollars on each count, or in default three days' imprisonment.

In *In re Oddy* (1911, 1 Ch. 532), says the *Law Magazine and Review*, Parker, J., has laid it down that there is an appeal to the court from all decisions of the Public Trustee under the Public Trustee Act, 1906, and probably from all his acts or omissions in the performance of his duties under it. That there should be any doubt on the point shows how very badly that Act is drawn. But the learned judge pointed out a still graver defect. Under section 13 (1) there is given to everyone interested, however slightly, under the trust an absolute right to have the accounts of the trust investigated and audited from the very commencement of the trust. As his lordship points out (at p. 538), that clause would seem to re-introduce into the administration of trusts one of the abuses which during the whole of last century judges were trying to get rid of. Another defect, or, rather, several other defects, came out in *In re Leslie's Hassop Estates* (L. R. (1911), 1 Ch. 611). There the question was whether the Public Trustee could be appointed a sole trustee where the trust instrument expressly required that there should be not less than three trustees. The learned judge (Eve, J.) held he could be, though to hold this he had to hold also that the Public Trustee Act repealed by implication sections of two other Acts to which it made no reference. It was also pointed out that the Act gave the Public Trustee, whom it makes a corporation *sole*, no express power to hold either land or chattels. Now, land vested in a corporation is, by the Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act, 1891, liable to escheat unless the corporation is authorized to hold land by statute or royal licence. Accordingly, such a licence had to be given to the Public Trustee in 1908. But at common law a corporation *sole* has no power to hold chattels at all, and nothing can empower it to do so except an Act of Parliament! So Eve, J., had to hold again that the Public Trustee Act, 1906, had impliedly authorized the Public Trustee to hold chattels. There seems to be as much implied in the Act as in Lord Burleigh's famous nod.

Mr. Pember Reeves, addressing the economic science and statistics section of the British Association on "Land Taxes in Australasia," said that the experimental laws of which he was to speak might, and he thought would, affect the destinies of considerable and highly-civilised nations at the Antipodes. Moreover, they lived in days when the statesmen of distant countries were quick to take hints from each other's successes. If these Australasian land-taxing laws should in the next twenty years achieve the objects of their framers, it would be odd if they were not imitated in more countries than one. What were those objects? Revenue was one of them, but most of the land taxes had been, and were, policy taxes, put on with the avowed intention of sharply stimulating the subdivision of land. It was this unconcealed aim, this political and economic intention, which gave them their interest to students. Apart from rates, taxes, and public criticism, the economic position of the large freeholders of Australia and New Zealand had been in recent years highly agreeable. Grazing paid well, and, with few exceptions, their lands were now worth very much more than the sums originally paid for them to the State. From first to last Australia had sold about 123,000,000 acres of public land for, roughly speaking, the same number of pounds. The average price had been about £1 per acre. The land sold in Victoria was one-fifth of the whole, but the unimproved value of this Victorian land was last year reckoned at £127,500,000. That was, it was several millions more than the original price of all the private freehold of Australia. Moreover, this assessed value of the Victorian land was probably considerably under its real value. In New Zealand the great estates had been bought from the Crown at prices varying from 5s. to £2 per acre. During the last twenty years the Government there had spent some six millions in buying back about 1,400,000 acres for closer settlement. On the whole, previous to the levying this year of the Federal land tax by the Commonwealth Government, the Labour Ministry and the Australian States had done little. They were extracting £331,000 by land taxes out of communities whose total annual taxation was between fourteen and fifteen millions sterling, and they had utterly failed in bursting up the great freeholds.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, OSBORNE.—For information relating to the entry of Cadets, Parents and Guardians should write for "How to Become a Naval Officer" (with an introduction by Admiral the Hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle, G.C.B., C.M.G.), containing an illustrated description of life at the Royal Naval Colleges at Osborne and Dartmouth.—Gieve, Matthews, & Seagrove, 65, South Molton-street, Brook-street, London, W. [ADVT.]

The Property Mart.

Result of Sale.

REVERSIONS AND LIFE POLICY.

Messrs. H. E. FOSTER & CRAWFIELD held their usual Fortnightly Sale, No. 938, of the above-named interests, at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C., on Thursday last, when the following Lots were sold at the prices named, the total amounts realised being £8,570:—

REVERSION to about £7,980	...	Sold £5,000
VESTED REVERSION to Freeholds and Leaseholds at Salford, &c.	...	" £180
ENDOWMENT POLICY for £300	...	" £420

Winding-up Notices.

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, Sept. 1.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

J FRANCIS & Co, LTD.—Creditors are required on or before Sept 21, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Alexander Prior, 21, Birkbeck rd, West Dulwich, liquidator

SOLIM ELECTRICAL Co, LTD.—Creditors are required, on or before Sept 30, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Edward Harlow, Grosvenor chambers, 23, King st, Nottingham, liquidator

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, Sept. 5.

J D HILL GILLIES & Co, LTD.—Creditors are required, on or before Sept 29, to send their names and addresses, with particulars of their debts or claims, to Leonard Arthur Reddall, 1, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall st, liquidator.

RIVIERA PICTURE PALACE Co, LTD.—Creditors are required on or before Oct 7, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Albert Uren, 1, Barwis hill, Penzance, liquidator.

STOCKBRIDGE FISHERY ASSOCIATION, LTD.—Creditors are required, on or before Sept 22, to send their names and addresses, and particulars of their debts or claims, to Arthur Neckolds Gilbey, The Pantheon, 173, Oxford st, liquidator.

Resolutions for Winding-up Voluntarily.

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, Sept. 1.

D. C. M. SYNDICATE, LTD.
ALLEN & Co (LONDON), LTD.
K. E. P. PLANTATIONS, LTD.
WOOD'S LITHO AND PRINTING Co, LTD.
GENERAL TRADING Co, LTD.
S. U. PLANTATIONS, LTD.
HENLEY SANITARY STEAM LACEDRY Co, LTD.
COLLINS & Co (BLACKPOOL), LTD.
YORKSHIRE FERTY BANK.
STOCKBRIDGE FISHERY ASSOCIATION, LTD.
ST ALBANS MINERAL WATER Co, LTD.
HARRIS & LAING.
DANIEL FRASER & Co, LTD.
WEST BRIDGFORD CONSTITUTIONAL CLUB Co, LTD.
MERLIN GAS AND ENGINEERING Co, LTD. (Reconstruction).
DAISU DEVELOPMENT SYNDICATE, LTD.
HERCULES INCANDESCENT MANTLE Co, LTD.
GALE & MINOR, LTD.
LATTON BROS., LTD.
BERNARD BEER Co, LTD. (Reconstruction).

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, Sept 5.

FOTHERBY AND GRIMSBY CHALK, LIMES AND WHITING Co, LTD.
LONDON AND GENERAL ELECTRIC THEATRES, LTD.
MID-DERBYSHIRE MOTOR BUS Co, LTD.
BISKRA DEVELOPMENT Co, LTD.
A. J. SAVERY & PARTNERS, LTD.
JEFF'S POPLAR HYDRO Co, LTD.
PARISH SHALE OIL SYNDICATE, LTD.
"MADAME" SYNDICATE, LTD.
TOM WEBB Co, LTD.
MR. STYER, LTD.
GARINO (MALACCA) RUBBER ESTATE, LTD.
SHERWOOD, SON & Co, LTD.

Creditors' Notices.

Under Estates in Chancery.

LAST DAY OF CLAIM.

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, Sept. 1.

RYAN, WILLIAM, New Gravel in, Shadwell, journeyman soap maker Oct 13 Kinally v Ryan Eve, J Pattinson, 30, Great James st, W.C.

Under 22 & 23 Vict. cap. 35

LAST DAY OF CLAIM.

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, Sept. 1.

ARDEN, JOHN SEWARD, Hamstall Ridware, Staffs Sept 30 Goodger & Son, Burton on Trent
ATKINSON, JAMES, Newcastle upon Tyne Sept 30 Wilkinson & Marshall, Newcastle upon Tyne
BARBER, ELIZA JANE, St Ives, Cornwall Sept 23 Chellaw, St Ives
BARWICK, EMILY LOUISA, Clacton on Sea Oct 1 Vandercomb & Co, Bush In
BRASLEY, HENRY, Aston Manor, Warwick, Hairdresser Oct 12 East & Smith, Birmingham
BELLINGHAM, SARAH, Eastbourne Sept 29 Colbatch & Co, Brighton
BLACKLER, JOHN, Kingsbridge, Devon Sept 11 Hurrell, Kingsbridge
BROWN, HENRY DANIEL, Cheltenham, Builder Oct 10 Billings, Cheltenham
CAMPELL, CATHERINE HELEN, Southport Sept 29 May & Son, Macclesfield
COCKERTON, JOHN SAWMAN, Ebury st, Pimlico, Wine Merchant Oct 13 Maitlands & Co Knightbridge st
CROWTHER, GEORGE, Birkdale, Southport Oct 10 Crowther, Bradford
DEAN, JOHN, Baldock, Herts Oct 15 Reynolds & Miles, Basinghall st
FRANSHAM, MARY, Lamas, Norfolk Oct 1 Goodchild, Norwich

GAGE, CHARLES, Great Coggeshall, Essex, Timber Merchant Oct 14 Beaumont & Son, Coggeshall
 GAMBLEY, ROBERT, Ravensdale rd, South Tottenham Oct 1 Morris, Queen Anne's chmbrs, Westminster
 HANSON, JOHN RUSSELL, Saltham by the Sea, York, Iron Merchant Oct 18 Archer & Co, Stockton on Tees
 HEATH, ALICE JANE, Hove, Sussex Oct 9 Le Brasseur & Co, Newport, Mon
 HOPKINSON, WILLIAM, Heswall, Chester Sept 20 Day, Liverpool
 HOWDEN, EDWIN FRANCIS, Cannon Hill, West Hampstead Sept 29 White & Co, Whitehall pl
 JOHNSON, WILLIAM, Thoresway, Lincoln Sept 30 Lamb, Caistor
 KILROY, MARIA, Leighton Rectory, nr Tetbury, Glos Sept 29 Hopgood & Downson, Spring gdns
 LEES, MARY, Southport Sept 30 Taylor & Co, Manchester
 MATTHEWS, SAMUEL, Sea View, Isle of Wight, Master Mariner Sept 30 Matthews Shanklin, I W
 MORFITT, GEORGE GILYOTT, Kingston upon Hull Oct 2 Manley, Hull
 MYERS, NATHANIEL, Fordham, Essex Oct 14 Beaumont & Son, Coggeshall
 NEWMAN, JOHN, Loughborough, Rate Collector Oct 9 Moss & Taylor, Loughborough
 NICHOLSON, JAMES, Workington, China Merchant Oct 14 Mason, Workington
 PAIN, FREDERICK TENNANT, Farrington av, Newspapers Representative Sept 30 Cooke, Coleman st
 PINDER, ALBERT, Halifax, York, Woolstapler Oct 2 Jubb & Co, Halifax
 OND, ELLEN ELIZABETH, Hoe st, Walthamstow Oct 31 Cartwright & Cunningham, Paternoster row
 QUICKFALL, JOHN COLLINSON, Headingley, Leeds Oct 9 Harland, Leeds
 RAYEN, SAMUEL, Sloane sq Oct 13 Maitlands & Co Knightbridge st
 RAWSON, ELIZABETH ANN, Sheffield Oct 14 Branso & Son, Sheffield
 REVILL, ANNE, Winthorpe, Nottingham Sept 30 Hodgkinson & Beevor, Newark on Trent
 ROSE, EMMA ANN, Shepherds Hill, Highgate Sept 31 Oliver & Knut, Coleman st
 SCOTT, CATHERINE JOICE, Tunbridge Wells Oct 14 Beaumont & Son, Coggeshall, Essex
 SIMMONS, JOHN Amaraham gr, New Cross Oct 1 Shaw & Son, London st, Greenwich
 SPENCE, CHARLES, Darlington, Nurseryman Oct 1 Wooler & Wooler, Darlington
 STANDLEY, ELLEN, Eckstein rd, Wandsworth Common Sept 24 W A & L Y Williams, Birmingham
 STEVENSON, JOHN WRIGHT, Kyverdale rd, Stamford Hill Sept 24 McDiarmid & Son, Newman's st, Cornhill
 STOTT, Rev GEORGE, Salisbury rd, West Barnet Oct 6 Charleys & Gibson, Beaconsfield, Bucks
 TRACEY-ELLIOT, HENRY ELLIOT, Plymouth Sept 29 Prance & Prance, Plymouth
 TRAVEN, WILLIAM EDWARD, Farnborough, Southampton Sept 22 Knight, Farnborough
 VARNEY, SARAH, Torquay Sept 29 Glanfield & Glanfield, Torquay
 WAINSTALL, REBECCA, Deal, Kent Oct 2 Stevens, Beckenham
 WARREN, ARTHUR THOMAS, Byne rd, Sydenham Oct 3 Slaughter & May, Austin-friars
 WILLIAMS, SARAH BOLTON, Borrowash, Derby Oct 10 Gadsby & Co, Derby
 WILSON, MARIAN EMMA, Penarth Oct 14 Ingledew & Sons, Cardiff

WOOLMORTON, LUCY SARAH BARTER, Musbury, Devon Sept 11 Watts & Co, Yeovil
 WORMALD, JAMES, Garforth, York Sept 11 Palleyn & Son, Leeds
 WRIGHT, ALBERT THOMAS, Burton upon Trent Sept 30 Goodger & Son, Burton upon Trent
 WRIGHT, NELLIE, Burton upon Trent Sept 30 Goodger & Son, Burton upon Trent

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, Sept. 5.

ARDEN, JOHN SIWARD, Hamstall Rdware, Staffs Sept 30 Goodger & Son, Burton on Trent
 BARTLETT, FRANK, Hastings Sept 30 Hillman & Co, Eastbourne
 BUTTERWORTH, MARTHA, Eccles, Lancs Oct 10 Roberts & Dootson, Manchester
 CASTLE, THOMAS, Whickham, Durham Sept 30 Arnott & Co, Newcastle upon Tyne
 COBB, CLARA ANNE, 18, Craven Hill gdns Oct 16 Janson & Co, College hill
 COOPER, FREDERICK, Macclesfield, Insurance Agent Oct 31 Oldfield, Macclesfield
 DEVENISH, JAMES, Rayleigh, Essex Oct 14 Wood & Co, Southend on Sea
 EVERETT, MARY, Coleshill, Warwick Oct 14 Cottrell & Son, Birmingham
 GRACE, WILLIAM, Fairfield, Liverpool, Shipowner Oct 6 Boyle, Liverpool
 GRATRIX, JOHN, Bolton Oct 6 Fielding & Fernthough, Bolton
 GRAVES, EDWARD, Heaton Chapel, Manchester Send claims at once to Hewitt & Son Manchester
 GRIFFITHS, GEORGE, Liverpool Oct 14 Johnson & Son, Liverpool
 HARDWICK, THOMAS FRANK, Saffron Walden, Essex, Fishmonger Sept 20 Collin & Adams, Saffron Walden
 HARRISON, GEORGE ALFRED, Berwick upon Tweed, Farmer Oct 4 Smith, Berwick upon Tweed
 HAWK, JOHN, Brighton Oct 14 Cheesman, Brighton
 HEATON, Rev ARTHUR FREDERICK, Waddeston nr Aylesbury, Bucks Oct 2 Braby & Waller, Arundel st
 HEELAS, Rev WILLIAM DENTON, Newcastle upon Tyne Oct 3 Davies & Co, Newcastle upon Tyne
 HEFFORD, HELEN, Avondale rd, Croydon Oct 7 Warburton, Fenchurch st
 HOLLIS, ELIZABETH GRACE, Cows, I of W Oct 10 Bailey, jun, Newport, I of W
 HONEYWILL, ARTHUR JAMES, Melton, Suffolk Dec 1 East, Basinghall st
 HORRICKS, JOHN, Timperley, Chester, Foreman Engineer Oct 1 Adams, Manchester
 MAY, JAMES THOMAS, Pelham rd, Wimbledon Oct 6 J H & J Y Johnson, Lincoln's inn fields
 PRATT, MARY, Liverpool Oct 2 North & Co, Liverpool
 PUTTOCK, JESSE, Shere, Surrey, Builder Sept 21 Timbrell & Deighton, King William st
 RODMELL, EMMA, Tunbridge Wells Oct 10 Gower, Tunbridge Wells
 SALTER, HENRY, Eastbourne Oct 3 Langham & Swift, Eastbourne
 STOKES, MARIA, Liverpool Nov 1 Dixon & Syers, Liverpool
 TAYLOR, THOMAS, East Middlesbrough, York Sept 16 Lucas & Co, Middlesbrough
 TAYLOR, WILLIAM, Bolton Sept 30 Ho'den & Holden, Bolton
 THOMSON, ALEXANDER FORBES, Prince Arthur rd, Hampstead Oct 12 Marshall & Fridham, Theobalds rd
 TWIGG, EDWARD, Liverpool, Rice Miller Sept 30 Bellringer & Co, Liverpool

Bankruptcy Notices.

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, Sept. 1.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

BAUNTON, ROBERT, Marton nr Middlesbrough, Butcher Middlesbrough Pet Aug 29 Ord Aug 29
 CLAMPITT, GEORGE, King's rd, St Pancras, Coal Merchant High Court Pet Aug 1 Ord Aug 28
 COMBE, HARVEY A B, St Swithin's ln, Underwriter High Court Pet Aug 1 Ord Aug 28
 DENNEY, WILLIAM HENRY, Birmingham, Draper Birmingham Pet Aug 17 Ord Aug 28
 FROOME, SAMUEL, Westham, Weymouth, Builder Dorchester Pet Aug 29 Ord Aug 29
 GOODWIN, WESTON LE CRAS, Stretchworth, nr Newmarket, Cambs Cambridge Pet Aug 28 Ord Aug 28
 HANSON, GEORGE WILLIAM, Richmondwicke, Greengrocer's Manager Dewsbury Pet Aug 30 Ord Aug 30
 HANSON, WALTER, Leicester, Builder Leicester Pet Aug 16 Ord Aug 29
 HILL, FREDERICK, and WILLIAM HENRY WILSON, Seven Sisters rd, Tottenham, Builders Edmonton Pet Aug 21 Ord Aug 29
 HUDSON, JAMES, Wakefield, Butcher Wakefield Pet Aug 30 Ord Aug 30
 JOHN, JOHN JERVIS, and WILLIAM OWEN JOHN, Narberth, Pembroke, Grocers Pembroke Dock Pet Aug 30 Ord Aug 30
 KERRIE, ERNEST ROBERT, Rushmere, Suffolk, Farmer Ipswich Pet Aug 30 Ord Aug 30
 MANLEY, JOHN HENRY, Margate Canterbury Pet Aug 26 Ord Aug 28
 MATHER, HENRY, St Swithin's ln, Financial Broker High Court Pet July 31 Ord Aug 30
 MATTHEWS, SHIRLEY ARTHUR, Leicester, Plumber Leicester Pet Aug 22 Ord Aug 29
 MEATYARD, WILLIAM HENRY, Salisbury, Wilts, Butcher Salisbury Pet Aug 28 Ord Aug 29
 MITCHELL, HENRY, Nunkeeling, Yorks, Farmer Kingston upon Hull Pet Aug 29 Ord Aug 29
 MOOLY and MITCHELL, Fulham rd, Stationers High Court Pet Aug 10 Ord Aug 30
 MYERS, ALFRED A, Chesapeake, Manufacturer's Agent High Court Pet July 26 Ord Aug 30
 OATES, ERNEST OXBART, Barnsley, Painter Barnsley Pet Aug 29 Ord Aug 29
 OWEN, ARTHUR, Leeds, Watchmaker Leeds Pet Aug 28 Ord Aug 28

PAWLETT, SAMUEL ERNEST, Oakham, Rutland, Grocer Leicester Pet Aug 28 Ord Aug 28
 PEGO, JOHN LANGFORD, Cardiff Cardiff Pet Aug 12 Ord Aug 29
 PLANT, EMILY, Manchester Manchester Pet July 10 Ord Aug 22
 POOLE, T S, Sale, Chester Manchester Pet July 17 Ord Aug 30
 POTHECARY, HENRY HENDERT, Mansfield, Notts, Printer Nottingham Pet Aug 15 Ord Aug 29
 PROBY, DIGNON GORDON, The Boltons, South Kensington High Court Pet July 7 Ord Aug 30
 RICHARDSON, ELIZABETH, South Shields Newcastle upon Tyne Pet Aug 29 Ord Aug 29
 ROBINSON, EDWARD, Earlston, Coventry, Insurance Inspector Coventry Pet Aug 29 Ord Aug 29
 SMITH, SEPTIMUS WINKLEY, Forest Row, Sussex Tunbridge Wells Pet Aug 2 Ord Aug 24
 STAINES, CHARLES, Poole, Dorset, Male Nurse Poole Pet Aug 30 Ord Aug 30
 WEAVERHEAD, WILLIAM THOMAS, Bradford, Rope Maker Bradford Pet Aug 30 Ord Aug 30
 WRIGHTMAN, GEORGE WILLIAM, Hull, Ware useman Leicester Pet Aug 30 Ord Aug 30
 WILLING, CHARLES EDWARD GABRIEL, Manchester, Company Director Manchester Pet July 19 Ord Aug 30

FIRST MEETINGS.

BACK, JOHN, Dartmouth, Builder Sept 11 at 3.30 7, Buckland ter, Plymouth
 CHERRY, WALTER, Bolsover, nr Chesterfield, Fish Merchant Sept 12 at 11 Off Rec, 4, Castle pl, Park st, Nottingham
 CLAMPITT, GEORGE, King's rd, St Pancras, Coal Merchant Sept 13 at 1 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st
 COMBE, HARVEY A B, St Swithin's ln, Underwriter Sept 13 at 11 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st
 DENNEY, WILLIAM HENRY, Birmingham, Draper Sept 15 at 11.30 Ruskin chambers, 191, Corporation st, Birmingham
 EVANS, RICHARD, Kerry, Montgomery, Labourer Sept 14 at 12.10 1, High st, Newtown
 FLETCHER, ROSEMARY, Pinner, Middlesex Sept 12 at 3 Off Rec, 14, Bedford row
 GUEST, STANLEY, Prince Regent's ln, Custom House, Essex Publican's Manager Sept 13 at 1 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st
 HALL, JOHN WILLIAM, Bury St Edmunds, Commission Agent Sept 12 at 12 Off Rec, 36, Princes st, Ipswich

HANSON, WALTER, Leicester, Builder Sept 11 at 12 Off Rec, 1, Berridge st, Leicester
 HARLEY, HARRY H, Empire House, Piccadilly Sept 12 at 11 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st
 HARRIS, ISAAC, Sutherland av, Maida Vale, Wholesale Rag Merchant Sept 12 at 11.30 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st
 HARRIS, THOMAS, Cantref, Brecknock, Licensed Victualler Sept 13 at 12 County Court, Town Hall, Merthyr Tydfil
 HAYDON, ANDREW FREDERICK TEMPLE, Pall Mall Sept 12 at 12 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st
 HOOLLY, TESSA FRANKLIN, Papworth Everard, Cambridgeshire Farmer Sept 11 at 12 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st
 MACHAMARA, OWEN, Bletchley, Bucks, Publican Sept 9 at 12 Eight Bells Hotel, Bletchley, Bucks
 MANLEY, JOHN HENRY, Margate Sept 9 at 3.15 Off Rec, 68A, Castle st, Canterbury
 MATHER, HENRY, St Swithin's ln, Financial Broker Sept 14 at 11 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st
 MATTHEWS, SHIRLEY ARTHUR, Leicester, Plumber Sept 9 at 11 Off Rec, 1, Berridge st, Leicester
 MEATYARD, WILLIAM HENRY, Salisbury, Wilts, Butcher Sept 12 at 12.45 Off Rec, City chmbrs, Catherine st, Salisbury
 MILLAR, JAMES & Co, East Acton, Middx, Plasterers Sept 12 at 12 Off Rec, 14, Bedford row, London
 MITCHELL, HENRY, Nunkeeling, Yorks, Farmer Sept 13 at 11 Off Rec, York City Bank chmbrs, Lowgate, Hull
 MITCHELL, WILLIAM THOMAS, Cornholme, Todmorden, Painter Sept 11 at 11.30 Off Rec, 13, Winkley st, Preston
 MOODY & MITCHELL, Fulham rd, Stationers Sept 14 at 12 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st
 MYERS, ALFRED A, Chesapeake, Manufacturer's Agent Sept 14 at 1 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st
 PAWLETT, SAMUEL ERNEST, Oakham, Rutland, Grocer Sept 9 at 11.30 Off Rec, 1, Berridge st, Leicester
 PROBY, DIGNON GORDON, The Boltons, South Kensington Sept 13 at 12 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st
 RAE, JOHN KIPPER, Nottingham, Plumber Sept 12 at 11.30 Off Rec, 4, Castle pl, Park st, Nottingham
 RICHARDSON, ELIZABETH, South Shields Sept 12 at 12 Off Rec, 36, Mosley st, Newcastle upon Tyne
 ROBERTS, DAVID GASC, Llandudno, Licensed Victualler Sept 9 at 12 Crypt chmbrs, Eastgate row, Chester
 SMITH, SEPTIMUS WINKLEY, Thompson's Bank, Forest Row, Sussex Sept 9 at 11.30 Off Rec, 12A, Marlborough pl, Brighton

THOMAS, JOHN ALMA, Port Talbot, Glam. Tobaccoist Sept 9 at 11 Off Rec, Government bldgs, St Mary's at Swansea
 THOMPSON, OLIVER, Knottingley, York, Shipbuilder Sept 11 at 3 Off Rec, 21, King st, Wakefield
 WALKER, WILLIAM FREDERICK, Dinosa Mawddwy, Merioneth Physician Sept 9 at 11 Angel Hotel, Dolgellau
 WRIGHTMAN, GEORGE WILLIAM, Hull, Warehouseman Sept 11 at 1 Off Rec, 1, Serridge st, Leicester
 WHITSTONE, HERBERT BAKERWELL, Nketshall Saint Lawrence, Suffolk, Company Director Sept 9 at 12.30 Off Rec, 8, King st, Norwich

ADJUDICATIONS.

BRUNTON, ROBERT, Marton, nr Middlesbrough, Butcher Middlesbrough Pet Aug 29 Ord Aug 29
 CHERRILL, JOHN FRANK, Wymborne, Dorset, Farmer Poole Pet July 28 Ord Aug 29
 DENNETT, WILLIAM HENRY, Birmingham, Draper Birmingham Pet Aug 17 Ord Aug 29
 EVERITT, ARTHUR CHARLES, Edric, New Cross, Bootmaker High Court Pet July 5 Ord Aug 29
 FITZWILLIAM, ERIC SPENCER WENTWORTH, Jermyn st High Court Pet June 2 Ord Aug 29
 FRODIP, SAMUEL, Wexham, Weymouth, Builder Dorchester Pet Aug 29 Ord Aug 29
 GOODWIN, WESTON LE CRAS, Stetchworth, nr Newmarket Cambridge Pet Aug 28 Ord Aug 28
 HANSON, GEORGE WILLIAM, Heckmondwike, Greengrocer's Manager Dewsbury Pet Aug 30 Ord Aug 30
 HUDSON, JAMES, Wakefield, Butcher Wakefield Pet Aug 30 Ord Aug 30
 ILLINGWORTH, JOSEPH, Cawthorne, nr Barnsley, Draper Barnsley Pet Aug 16 Ord Aug 29
 JOSE, JOHN JENKIN, and WILLIAM OWEN JOHN, Narberth, Pembroke, Grocers Pembroke Dock Pet Aug 30 Ord Aug 30
 JONES, ERNEST BISPHAM, Pontypridd, Commercial Traveller Pontypridd Pet June 6 Ord Aug 29
 KAPLER, ERNEST ROBERT, Rushmore, Suffolk, Farmer Ipswich Pet Aug 30 Ord Aug 30
 MACANAKA, OWEN, Blitchley, Bucks, Publican Northampton Pet July 1 Ord Aug 29
 MALCOLM, HENRY G, Strand High Court Pet Mar 10 Ord Aug 30
 MATTHEWS, SHIRLEY ARTHUR, Leicester, Plumber Leicester Pet Aug 22 Ord Aug 29
 MEATYARD, WILLIAM HENRY, Salisbury, Wilts, Butcher Salisbury Pet Aug 28 Ord Aug 29
 MITCHELL, HENRY, Nuneham, Yorks, Farmer Kingston upon Hull Pet Aug 29 Ord Aug 29
 MUSHAM, MATTHEW MORTIMER, Cullum st, Shipbroker High Court Pet July 17 Ord Aug 30
 OATES, ERNEST OXTARY, Barnsley, Painter Barnsley Pet Aug 29 Ord Aug 29
 OWEN, ARTHUR, Leeds, Watchmaker Leeds Pet Aug 28 Ord Aug 29
 PAWLITT, SAMUEL ERNEST, Oakham, Rutland, Grocer, Leicester Pet Aug 28 Ord Aug 29
 PEARSON, PERCY HAROLD, Worcester, Agent Birmingham Pet July 20 Ord Aug 29
 RESTONICK, FRANK, Lyme Regis, Dorset, Dairyman Exeter Pet Aug 6 Ord Aug 29
 RICHARDSON, ELEANOR, South Shields Newcastle upon Tyne Pet Aug 29 Ord Aug 29
 ROBINSON, EDWARD, Earlston, Coventry, Insurance Inspector Coventry Pet Aug 29 Ord Aug 29
 STAINES, CHARLES, Poole, Dorset, Male Nurse Poole Pet Aug 30 Ord Aug 30
 WALKER, WILLIAM FREDERICK, Dinosa Mawddwy, Merioneth, Physician Aberystwyth Pet Aug 17 Ord Aug 30
 WEATHERHEAD, WILLIAM THOMAS, Bradford, Rope Maker Bradford Pet Aug 30 Ord Aug 30
 WRIGHTMAN, GEORGE WILLIAM, Hull, Warehouseman Leicester Pet Aug 30 Ord Aug 30

ADJUDICATION ANNUAL AND RECEIVING ORDER RESCINDED.

QUINTER, FREDERICK RUSSELL, Madeley rd, Ealing Brentford Rec Ord April 3, 1908 Adjud May 15, 1908 Annual and resc July 7, 1911

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, Sept. 5.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

BAKER, FRANCIS FREDERICK, North Malvern, Worcester Builder Worcester Pet Aug 18 Ord Aug 30

BARNES, JAMES, Wigan, Restaurant Proprietor Wigan Pet Sept 1 Ord Sept 1
 CARNIE, JAMES, Oswaldtwistle Blackburn Pet Aug 18 Ord Aug 29
 CARR, DAVID SHARP, Wembley, Middlesex, Horse Dealer St Albans Pet Aug 30 Ord Aug 30
 CERVY, FELIPIO SERRAFINO, Weston super Mare, Fruit Salesman Bridgewater Pet Aug 31 Ord Aug 31
 EICK, WILLIAM, Norfolk st, Strand, Company Promoter High Court Pet June 3 Ord Sept 1
 EMANUEL, MARK, Kennington Park rd, Jeweller High Court Pet Aug 5 Ord Sept 1
 GODSON, ALFRED, Sheffield, Traveller Sheffield Pet Aug 31 Ord Aug 31
 GORTZ, I, 121A, Regent st High Court Pet Aug 8 Ord Sept 1
 GORTZ, W, 121A, Regent st, Restaurant Manager High Court Pet Aug 10 Ord Sept 1
 HOLT, HORACE PARR, Oakham, Rutland, Photographer Leicester Pet Sept 2 Ord Sept 2
 HOPEWELL, CYRIL MARSH, Nottingham, Teacher of Music Nottingham Pet Aug 31 Ord Aug 31
 HUNT, FREDERICK, Bournemouth, Builder Poole Pet Aug 31 Ord Aug 31
 HUNTER, ANN, Shotton Colliery, Durham Sunderland Pet Aug 30 Ord Aug 30
 KELLY, HENRY, Macclesfield, Clerk of Works Macclesfield Pet Sept 1 Ord Sept 1
 LEWENSTEIN, LEWIS, Aldgate East chmbrs, Underclothing Manufacturer Sept 15 at 1 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st
 PURVIS, ROBERT, North Shields, Cycle Agent Newcastle upon Tyne Pet Aug 11 Ord Aug 31
 SIMS, GEORGE and ELIZABETH SIMS, Glenworth, Lincoln, Farmers Lincoln Pet Sept 1 Ord Sept 1
 SMITH, OSWALD GAUNT, Glaisdale, York, Tailor Stockton on Tees Pet Aug 31 Ord Aug 31
 STOKOR, HARRY, Headingley, Leeds, Journeyman Plumber Leeds Pet Aug 31 Ord Aug 31
 TUCKER, GEORGE ALBERT THOMAS, Weston super Mare, Solicitor Bristol Pet Aug 11 Ord Sept 1
 WASSER, ERNEST HENRY, Charles st, St James, Estate Agent High Court Pet June 17 Ord Aug 31
 WILKINSON, STEPHEN, Beamish, Durham, Architect Newcastle upon Tyne Pet Aug 8 Ord Aug 31
 WINGET, WILFRED NINIAN, Upton In, Forest Gate, Fancy Goods Dealer High Court Pet Sept 2 Ord Sept 4

Amended Notice substituted for that published in the London Gazette of Sept 1:

POOLE, THOMAS GEORGE, Hale, Cheshire, Electrical Engineer's Salesman Manchester Pet July 17 Ord Aug 30

FIRST MEETINGS.

BAKER, FRANCIS FREDERICK, North Malvern, Worcester, Builder Sept 15 at 11.30 Off Rec, 11, Copenhagen st, Worcester
 BRUNTON, ROBERT, Marton, nr Middlesbrough, Butcher Sept 14 at 11.30 Off Rec, Court chmbrs, Albert rd, Middlesbrough
 CARR, DAVID SHARP, Wembley, Middlesex, Horse Dealer Sept 13 at 12 Off Rec, 14, Bedford row
 EICK, WILLIAM, Norfolk st, Strand, Company Promoter Sept 15 at 12 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st
 EMANUEL, MARK, Kennington park rd, Jeweller Sept 15 at 11 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st
 GODSON, ALFRED, Sheffield, Traveller Sept 13 at 12 Off Rec, Figtrees in, Sheffield
 GOODWIN, WESTON LE CRAS, Stetchworth, nr Newmarket Sept 13 at 11.45 White Hart Hotel, Newmarket
 HAMILTON, ELIZABETH BAIRD, Kingsdown, Bristol Sept 13 at 11.30 Off Rec, 26, Baldwin st, Bristol
 HANSON, GEORGE WILLIAM, Heckmondwike, Greengrocer's Manager Sept 13 at 11 Off Rec, Bank chmbrs, Corporation st, Dewsbury
 HUDSON, JAMES, Wakefield, Butcher Sept 13 at 3.30 Off Rec, 21, King st, Wakefield
 HUNT, FREDERICK, Bournemouth, Builder Sept 13 at 2.30 Arcade chmbrs (first floor), Bournemouth
 ILLINGWORTH, JOSEPH, Cawthorne, nr Barnsley, Yorks, Draper Sept 13 at 10.30 Off Rec, 9, Regent st, Barnsley
 KERRIE, ERNEST ROBERT, Rushmore, Suffolk, Farmer Sept 20 at 2 Off Rec, 36, Princes st, Ipswich

LEWENSTEIN, LEWIS, Aldgate East chmbrs, Underclothing Manufacturer Sept 15 at 1 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st
 OATES, ERNEST OXTARY, Barnsley, Painter Sept 15 at 10.30 Off Rec, 9, Regent st, Barnsley
 OWEN, ARTHUR, Leeds, Watchmaker Sept 13 at 2.30 Off Rec, Ruskin chmbrs, 191, Corporation st, Birmingham
 PICKERING, LEONARD, Sheffield, Beerhouse Keeper Sept 13 at 11.30 Off Rec, Figtrees in, Sheffield
 POOLE, THOMAS GEORGE, Hale, Cheshire, Electrical Engineer's Salesman Sept 13 at 3 Off Rec, Byrom st, Manchester
 POTHECARY, HENRY HERBERT, Mansfield, Notts, Printer Sept 14 at 3 Off Rec, 4, Castle pl, Park st, Nottingham
 ROBINSON, EDWARD, Earlston, Coventry, Insurance Inspector Sept 13 at 11 Off Rec, 8, High st, Coventry
 SMITH, OSWALD GAUNT, Glaisdale, York, Tailor Sept 14 at 12 Off Rec, Court chmbrs, Albert rd, Middlesbrough
 STAINES, CHARLES, Poole, Dorset, Male Nurse Sept 13 at 2 Arcade chmbrs (first floor), Bournemouth
 STOKOR, HARRY, Headingley, Leeds, Journeyman Plumber Sept 14 at 11 Off Rec, 24, Bond st, Leeds
 TYERMAN, GEORGE, Thorpe, nr Robin Hood's Bay, York, Blacksmith Sept 13 at 11.30 Off Rec, Court chmbrs, Albert rd, Middlesbrough
 WASSER, ERNEST HENRY, Charles st, St James, Estate Agent Sept 14 at 11 Bankruptcy bldgs, Carey st
 WEATHERHEAD, WILLIAM THOMAS, Bradford, Rope Maker Sept 13 at 11 Off Rec, 12, Duke st, Bradford
 WILLIAMS, ARTHUR LLOYD, Aberystwyth, Auctioneer Sept 14 at 11.30 Town Hall, Aberystwyth

ADJUDICATIONS.

BARNES, JAMES, Wigan, Restaurant Proprietor Wigan Pet Sept 1 Ord Sept 1
 CARNIE, JAMES, Oswaldtwistle Blackburn Pet Aug 18 Ord Sept 1
 CERVY, FELIPIO SERRAFINO, Weston super Mare, Fruit Salesman Bridgewater Pet Aug 31 Ord Aug 31
 GEORGE, EDWIN THOMAS, and ROBERT JAMES GEORGE, Newcastle upon Tyne, Builders Newcastle upon Tyne Pet Aug 19 Ord Aug 31
 GODSON, ALFRED, Sheffield, Traveller Sheffield Pet Aug 31 Ord Aug 31
 GRAY, JOHN FREDERICK, Shaftesbury av, Pianoforte Dealer High Court Pet Aug 18 Ord Sept 1
 GRIFFITHS, G.H., Beckenham, Kent Croydon Pet June 26 Ord Aug 30
 HOLT, HORACE PARR, Oakham, Rutland, Photographer Leicester Pet Sept 2 Ord Sept 2
 HOPEWELL, CYRIL MARSH, Nottingham, Teacher of Music Nottingham Pet Aug 31 Ord Aug 31
 HUNT, FREDERICK, Bournemouth, Builder Poole Pet Aug 31 Ord Aug 31
 HUNTER, ANN, Shotton Colliery, Durham Sunderland Pet Aug 30 Ord Aug 30
 JAMES, FREDERICK SEWELL COLVER, Leadenhall at High Court Pet July 19 Ord Sept 1
 KELLY, HENRY, Macclesfield, Clerk of Works Macclesfield Pet Sept 1 Ord Sept 1
 MANLEY, JOHN HENRY, Margate Canterbury Pet Aug 28 Ord Aug 31
 MICHAEL, FREDERICK WILLIAM, Shaftesbury av High Pet Aug 24 Ord Sept 2
 NORRIS, HARRY GEORGE, Sutton Court mns, Chiswick High Court Pet Aug 23 Ord Sept 2
 PEGO, JOHN LANGFIELD, Cardiff Cardiff Pet Aug 12 Ord Aug 31
 POOLE, THOMAS GEORGE, Hale, Cheshire, Electrical Engineer's Salesman Manchester Pet July 17 Ord Sept 2
 SIMS, GEORGE and ELIZABETH SIMS, Glenworth, Lincoln, Farmers Lincoln Pet Sept 1 Ord Sept 1
 SMITH, OSWALD GAUNT, GLAISDALE, York, Tailor Stockton on Tees Pet Aug 31 Ord Aug 31
 STEEL, CHARLES, Lloyd's av High Court Pet July 28 Ord Sept 1
 STOKOR, HARRY, Headingley, Leeds, Journeyman Plumber Leeds Pet Aug 31 Ord Aug 31
 WINGET, WILFRED NINIAN, Upton In, Forest Gate, Essex, Fancy Goods Dealer High Court Pet Sept 2 Ord Sept 4

THE LICENSES INSURANCE CORPORATION AND GUARANTEE FUND, LIMITED,

24, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED IN 1890.

EXCLUSIVE BUSINESS—LICENSED PROPERTY.

X

SPECIALISTS IN ALL LICENSING MATTERS.

Upwards of 650 Appeals to Quarter Sessions have been conducted under the direction and supervision of the Corporation.

X

Suitable Insurance Clauses for inserting in Leases or Mortgages of Licensed Property, Settled by Counsel, will be sent on application.

hing
arey
5 at
Off
ham
Sept
rical
st,
nter
ing-
In-
ry
e 14
lea-
3 at
ber
ork,
nubs,
state
ope
ford
neer
gan
g 18
fruit
RGE,
apou
Pet
orte
ne 26
pher
usic
Pet
land
at
cles-
ag 26
High
High
Ord
trical
Ord
coln,
cock-
y 28
Plum-
see X,
Ori

EE

ent